

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Sub-Saharan Africa*

Vol VIII No 113

12 June 1978

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses Nation on Eritrean Issue	B 1	1/A5
Patriotic Front's Robert Mugabe Arrives in Addis Ababa	B 6	1/A10
Mengistu Meets Mugabe	B 6	1/A10
Grain Distributed to Drought-Affected Areas	B 7	1/A11
ELF Rejects Offer of Self-Rule for Eritrea	B 7	1/A11
ELF Official Reports on Soviet Supplies to Ethiopia	B 7	1/A11

SEYCHELLES

SPUP Becomes Only Party, Takes New Name	B 8	1/A12
---	-----	-------

SOMALIA

Culture Minister Returns From PRC	B 8	1/A12
Siad Barre Calls Tribalism Enemy Number One	B 9	1/A13
MSLF Claims Attack on 'Cuban' Base Inflicts Losses	B 9	1/A13
Spokesman Denies Somali Regulars Fighting in Ogaden	B 10	1/A14

TANZANIA

Paper Questions Use of Foreign Troops in Africa [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS]	B 10	1/A14
---	------	-------

CENTRAL AFRICA

GABON

Bongo Says PROLINAT Leader Met Chad Minister	C 1	1/B1
--	-----	------

ZAIRE

AZAP: Mobutu Interviewed by Belgian, U.S. Press	C 1	1/B1
Moroccans Delay in Zaire; USSR Generals in Angola	C 4	1/B4
Congolese Front Denies Mbumba Wounded at Kolwezi	C 4	1/B4

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Willing To Host Neto-Eanes Meeting	D 1	1/B5
--	-----	------

NIGERIA

Obasanjo, Poland's Jablonski Issue Communique
[cross-reference]

D 1 1/85

SENEGAL

Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira Arrives on Official Visit

D 1 1/85

TOGO

Troops Depart Lome for Lubumbashi, Zaire

D 1 1/85

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Neto Comments on Shaba Affair, Denies Involvement
Frontline Leaders Meet in Luanda for Namibia Talks
Support for SWAPO Reaffirmed
UNITA Claims More Cubans Arriving in Angola

E 1 1/86

E 2 1/87

E 3 1/88

E 3 1/88

COMORO ISLANDS

Delegation Departs for Normalization Talks in Paris

E 3 1/88

Item 856-B-9 REX 7.10:FBIS-SSA-78-113

FBIS-SSA-78-113
Monday
12 June 1978
Vol VIII No 113

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

3

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ADDRESSES NATION ON ERITREAN ISSUE

LID092210Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Radio and television address to the nation by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia--live]

[Excerpts] The broad masses of Ethiopia, in their courageous struggle, by giving an unforgettable lesson to the invading Somali soldiers, have scored a glorious victory. In this instance, the contribution of socialist countries, progressives and peace-loving forces to our victory will forever be a major chapter in our history. Imperialism and the reactionary Arab ruling classes, seeking to regain their lost victory in the east and south of Ethiopia using the Eritrean secessionists, have intensified their reactionary war to shake our unity and subvert our revolution. At this moment, our liberator revolutionary force is making all the necessary sacrifices to safeguard our revolution and insure the sanctity of our historic unity, by fighting against traitor secessionist groups who are the instruments of imperialist and reactionary Arab regimes of the region.

In 1941, when fascist Italy was defeated and forced to pull out of east Africa, owing to the pressure of the imperialists, the desire of the broad masses of Eritrea, who had been suffering under the colonial yoke for 50 years, for liberation and unification with the motherland, was ignored, and they were put under the military rule of Britain until 1952.

The traitors' fabrication of history cannot erase the sacrifices made by the Eritrean patriots in their struggle to unite Eritrea with the motherland during the military rule of Britain. The British withdrawal after only 10 years, despite a plan to perpetuate their rule in Eritrea, was reluctant. It followed a bitter struggle by the Eritrean majority, who rallied under the slogan: Ethiopia or death. Even though the British reluctantly pulled out of Eritrea, they did not go without planting a colonialist-made social bomb that exploded later on. The British colonialists, regardless of the historic injustice they had committed against Ethiopia in collaboration with Ottoman Turks, Italy and Egypt, created rifts between Christians and Muslims, highlanders and lowlanders, one minority nationality and the other, during their rule in Eritrea.

It is clear to all that these contradictions created and aggravated by British imperialism are the cause of the current problem in Eritrea. During their rule, the British helped the Italian colonialist settlers redouble the sufferings of the people by allowing them to increase their land holdings. Unemployment and economic crisis, together with imperialist oppressions, accelerated the anti-imperialist struggle of the Eritrean people. This is why the Nationalist Unity Party, which initiated the struggle for unity with Ethiopia, was formed in 1941. However, hostile forces kept on hatching plots against the unity of Ethiopia. Several parties were formed by agents of different forces.

Broad masses of Ethiopia, what is the stand of those who are trying to separate Eritrea with regard to our revolution? Before our revolution broke out, a number of progressives supported the secessionist movement in Eritrea, assuming that it would weaken the feudal-bourgeois regime. There was also an assumption that this secessionist movement would join the revolutionary movement of the broad masses of Ethiopia, but that is not what is happening. On the contrary, those who once said that our struggle was to liberate our people strongly opposed our genuine revolution. In fact, those who were fighting each other lined up together against us after our revolution broke out.

World socialists and progressive forces, the PLO, the Patriotic Front, the African National Council, the POLISARIO and democratic movements of Africa and Latin America, after realizing the secessionist movement is under the pressure of imperialism, have given their unswerving support to the Ethiopian revolution. Who opposes the just struggle of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia? It must be imperialism and their lackeys. There is no doubt that secessionists who are trading in imperialist markets with the blood of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia are reactionaries. The secessionists' claim that the peoples of the Eritrean region are oppressed, and the peoples of the rest of Ethiopia are oppressors, is not true. It cannot be. The secessionists regarded Ethiopia as colonialist and Eritrea as colonized. How could one part of Ethiopia colonize another part of Ethiopia? That is meaningless.

In addressing the 1974 Arab League summit convened in Morocco, a certain traitor individual who claimed to be the leader of AL-WAQT [a newspaper, possibly Eritrean] revealed himself as a catspaw by saying that Eritrea is part of the Arab world. The Eritreans who are Arabs had risen up in arms and were fighting for an Arab cause. This same individual, who claims to be the spokesman of the Eritrean people, caused confusion for a long time by saying that the secessionists were fighting to counter the campaign against the Moslem religion.

From the beginning of the rebellion constant efforts have been made to find a solution to the problem. The main objective of these efforts was to unite all progressive forces if the secessionists took a genuinely antifeudal and anti-imperialist stance and if they were willing to advance the struggle of the broad masses and that of the oppressed peoples of the world. At no time since the revolution erupted has the provisional military government interrupted its efforts to find a peaceful and democratic solution to the problem. The military force deployed to keep the peace in the administrative region was recalled to barracks at the beginning of July 1974 and efforts were made to find a solution to the problem through dialog with the elders of the Eritrean administrative region. However, exploiting this opportunity and interpreting our peace efforts as weakness, secessionist groups dug in around the city of Asmara, consolidated their forces, and in January 1975 attacked us with their all might. We have been able to thwart their purpose only by making considerable sacrifices. This did not prevent us from making peaceful efforts to find a solution to the problem inasmuch as one of the main points contained in the national democratic revolution program of 1976 is the right to self-determination [yerasin beras yemewesen mebt] for Ethiopian nationalities. Thus, we offered autonomy ["autonomy" spoken in English], which would guarantee the equality of Ethiopian nationalities and eradicate oppression of nationalities, as a solution to the problem. To implement this democratic plan, the provisional military government on 16 May issued a nine-point peace call and policy decision.

The objective of the revolutionary peace call transmitted to the broad masses and progressives of the Eritrean administrative region was to enable those who had fled to the bush and exiles to return to a peaceful life and to rehabilitate and resettle all those whose property had been destroyed and all those who had been forced to abandon their jobs as a result of the problem. The policy decision included peaceful plans to implement the offer of regional autonomy. In addition, the provisional military government, continuing its peace efforts, stationed a high-level government dialog group in Asmara for about a year and made efforts to have contacts with the groups of the Eritrean movements. Furthermore, in June 1976 the provisional military government established a special commission for the Eritrean administrative region's affairs in order to implement the policy decision. Efforts have been made to implement the policy decision through the commission, and these efforts are still continuing. Our peace efforts are still continuing.

We have on a number of occasions sent high-level delegations to neighboring countries in a bid to explain to them the true nature and cause of the problem the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] inherited from the old feudal order, as well as our sincere intention to solve this problem peacefully. The delegations first went to Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Egypt and then to Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Some of them, realizing that the problem is an Ethiopian internal affair, demonstrated their desire to cooperate in our attempts for peace. But those who are opposed to our revolution and unity, and who (?think) that Eritrea is Arab, were uncooperative. These countries, with their reactionary stance, have aggravated the problem. In particular, it is to be recalled that the Sudanese president was repeatedly asked to cooperate in solving the problem peacefully.

The peaceful attempts have not yet ended with this phase. We have made a number of attempts to open the door, through some socialist countries, for negotiations.

In their bid to deprive the proletariat of employment, the secessionist groups utterly destroyed 17 factories, as a result of which over 15,000 proletarians and their families became jobless. However, because the problem faced by these proletarians was caused by antiproletarian and reactionary violence beyond their control, the government has been paying them continuously for 2 years from the sweat of the rest of the broad masses of Ethiopia. It was not possible to transport the products of factories that have been protected from the bandits by sacrificing the lives of our revolutionary forces, and the raw materials needed to and from the factories. In general they paralyzed the economic life of Eritrea. Even though the Eritrean people are being supplied with food by air from the central part of Ethiopia, many people are dying of hunger. The damage inflicted by these remnants of history is not limited to the means of production. They have damaged all the highways, bridges, railway lines, airfields and telecommunications that linked the districts in the region and the region itself with central Ethiopia.

Secessionist groups, who are antipopular messengers of destruction, have killed or wounded 13,000 soldiers and an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 innocent people. Over 200,000 people have been forced into exile by the bullets and looting of these bandits. These reactionary and antipopular bandits have no parallel in our history. It is very difficult for us to give an account of the Eritrean people's property exploited and squandered by these antipopular bandits. We leave it to history and the victims to reveal it. The state property damaged and expense incurred through the struggle to safeguard the revolution and the unity of the country is estimated at about 2.5 billion Ethiopian birr.

Reactionary Arab ruling classes, backed by imperialism, using the Eritrean secessionists as instruments and coordinated by the Sudanese leaders, are fighting against our revolution and historic unity more than ever before. The interference of those forces has aggravated the Eritrean problem. The reactionary ruling classes of Kuwait, the UAE, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia, Somalia and Sudan are supplying food and training, and are arming them with the arms they get from NATO, plotting against our revolution and unity.

The military and material as well as the political support of NATO and reactionary Arab ruling classes to the secessionists is being continued. From our point of view, the fact that they are stepping up their propaganda saying that the Tana and the Blue Nile are to be dammed is a proof of their intention to interfere. Light and heavy weapons are being supplied from time to time through Iraq, Syria and other countries. In addition, more than 60 U.S. military advisers are deployed along our border to train the secessionist groups.

Contrary to the propaganda of secessionists and the reactionary Arab ruling classes, the Ethiopian revolution has never sought a military solution to the Eritrean problem. The continuous peace effort made up to now is proof enough of this. The popular revolutionary war which we are waging in northern Ethiopia has no aim other than peace.

Our revolutionary force which crushed the invasion in the east coordinated by a number of reactionary governments is now armed with revolutionary spirit to crush antipopular and anti-unity forces. The Ethiopian people are ready to fight against any kind of invasion from any direction. In addition, as socialist countries, progressive and peace-loving peoples are supporters of our struggle, we will come out victorious over the plot of reactionaries. There is no doubt that we will be victorious.

Even though our struggle is for socialism and peace, reactionaries and aggressors have never realized the superiority of peace. He who will not seek peace through negotiations will be forced to join battle. If necessary, the oppressed masses of Ethiopia are ready to fight for generations to safeguard their revolution and unity.

We want all those who desire socialism, independence and development to know this truth. We want them to understand that we are struggling to safeguard our country's territorial integrity and the revolution, which is being built with the blood of the broad masses, from being subverted.

We call on all peace-loving people of the world, whose primary duty is to withstand oppression and all kinds of imperialist machinations, to support us in our struggle to foil this open invasion in the northern part of our country. In particular we believe that socialist, democratic and progressive forces, whose main aim is to struggle for the equality of the broad masses and the right of oppressed peoples, have the revolutionary duty to side with us in the struggle to safeguard the unity and revolution of Ethiopia. We say that the division of the country is a victory to the imperialists. We want all the progressive forces of the world to consider the matter seriously.

We would like them to be perfectly clear that our genuine objective is to relieve the oppressed masses of the Eritrea administrative region from the sound of bullets, confusion and fear. We stand for the equality of all Ethiopian nationalities, and for peace, but we want no bloodshed among brothers. We want to build a people's democratic Ethiopia, which will enable its people to achieve justice and prosperity and honorably prove the ability of its people to make history.

It is for this reason that we say the Eritrean people--who are linked with the rest of the Ethiopian nationalities historically, culturally, linguistically, economically, and in life-style--cannot be separated from their motherland at gunpoint. To insure that this is so, we will resist these antipopular forces to the end. We will crush them. We have no doubt that the broad masses of Eritrea, realizing that the struggle is a life and death struggle between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries, will stand alongside the revolutionary liberation army that has come to their rescue in order to achieve their class emancipation.

Broad masses of Ethiopia, revolutionary Ethiopia is still holding out the hand of peace. Since the policy decision on peace was issued, thousands of Eritreans who fled from the bandits' gunpoint and returned from the bush have been able to take part in the revolution, having been provided with educational and job opportunities. At this moment the government is making maximum efforts to assist and guard the people by countering the antipeople activities of the bandits. In particular, every effort is being made to rehabilitate those recently freed from the hands of the secessionists by the revolutionary forces. The revolutionary forces are proving their popularity by integrating themselves with the people and by assisting and giving them moral support.

The PMAC, as of today, pardons all those who want to surrender peacefully to struggle for the triumph of the revolution. Reception and rehabilitation centers have been set up in Asmara, Mekele, Gondar, Adwa, Adigrat and Axum for those who come to surrender.

No power can ever halt the historic progress of our revolution. All those antipopular forces who attempt to hamper the decisive march of the revolution will be swept away by the revolutionary storm. The class struggle of the revolutionary forces in northern Ethiopia will give birth to genuine freedom and equality of oppressed Eritreans. The time is approaching when the revolutionary forces will remove the shadow hanging over the people.

Broad masses of Ethiopia, your determination to sweep oppression and exploitation out of your motherland and build a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia where equality and justice prevail has put the reactionaries in darkness. They are lined up to extinguish or dampen the torch of struggle you ignited to advance triumphantly toward socialism--the guarantee for your freedom and existence. In as much as your struggle is getting stronger, they are engaged in a life and death struggle against you, having massed all their strength. The united blows you dealt them have not yet subdued them.

You must tighten your belts to win the war being intensified in the north--the war that is aimed at violating your unity and reversing your revolution--and repeat the victories you achieved in the southern and eastern parts under the banner "everything to the war front," and through your determination. Unless you liberate your brothers in the Eritrean administrative region who are suppressed by imperialists and neighboring reactionaries with the secessionist groups as their instruments, and enable them to stand beside you, and unless you affirm your rights on the Red Sea, which determines your progress and prosperity, your revolution can never be guaranteed.

Therefore, all those who put the traitors in Eritrea, who are attacking your revolution, on your knees! Those who stand for national independence, democracy and socialism and all patriots must raise your arms under the banner: "revolutionary motherland or death." Today, you must stand beside the second revolutionary liberation army under the banner: "Everything to the war front."

At a time when your enemies want to see Ethiopia weakened, divided and oppressed, you must demonstrate practically that you stand for proletarian internationalism and equality for the oppressed and that you are struggling to build a strong people's democracy. Men and women, sacrifice your blood and sweat. And the rest of the broad masses, give one of your two loaves, or half a loaf, for the sake of the freedom of the oppressed children of Eritrea.

We the (?armed forces), your children, will be on the front today or tomorrow. We shall die an honorable and just death rather than allow you to suffer dishonor [words indistinct]. The right to self-determination of the Ethiopian nationalities will be recognized and put into effect. The oppressed masses of Eritrea have no interests or goals different from those of the oppressed Ethiopians. Progressive Arabs and peoples will stand beside us. The unscathed Ethiopian unity will be respected and safeguarded for ever, people's Ethiopia will be built through the blood and sweat of genuine Ethiopians. (?Without doubt) it will be proletarian. We shall win.

PATRIOTIC FRONT'S ROBERT MUGABE ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD092200Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and president of ZANU, [Zimbabwe African National Union], has arrived in Addis Ababa today on a working visit. He was welcomed at Bole International Airport by protocol officers from the Foreign Ministry and other comrades.

Mengistu Meets Mugabe

LD101650Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] This morning, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers, received Dr Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, at the Grand Palace. Talks were held between the two.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu announced that Ethiopia fully supports freedom-loving countries which undertake anti-imperialist movements, on the basis of the OAU resolutions. The chairman expressed his belief that this year will be a year of victory for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, since the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe is part of the struggle for freedom of the peoples of Africa. Comrade Lt Col Mengistu confirmed that Ethiopia will continue to give moral, political and material assistance for this struggle.

Dr Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, stated that the movement of the Zimbabwe patriots had reached its peak. Mugabe explained that progressive world forces were cooperating for the success of the struggle. In his speech, Dr Mugabe thanked Ethiopia for the support it is giving for the freedom of Zimbabwe. Mugabe expressed his belief that the Ethiopian revolution will achieve its goals.

Present during the talks were Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ato Berhanu Dinka, head of the African and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GRAIN DISTRIBUTED TO DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS

LD102000Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD/24

[Summary] Over 85,000 quintals of grain have been distributed in the Worebameru, Wadla, Dilanta, Lasta and Uaga districts. Using 256 trucks, five freight planes and a helicopter, the grain was distributed over a period of 1 month to alleviate famine resulting from the drought in the western districts of the Wallo administrative region. This was disclosed by a committee established specifically for this purpose.

A 14-man mobile health team is currently in the drought-affected areas. The committee has appealed to the public to give assistance and donations in aid of the drought-affected people in the above-mentioned districts of the Wallo administrative region.

ELF REJECTS OFFER OF SELF-RULE FOR ERITREA

JN101845Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1754 GMT 10 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 June--The Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF] has declared its rejection of the offer made by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Administrative Military Council, to give self-rule to Eritrea as a solution to the Eritrean problem.

Mohamed Osman Abubaker, the representative of ELF in the gulf states, has said that he has received a statement from the foreign relations office of the ELF confirming the front's rejection of the self-rule proposal for Eritrea. He said that the ELF will accept nothing short of complete independence.

Abubaker said that in its statement the ELF renewed its call to the Soviet Union and Cuba to cease their support for the expansionist Ethiopian policy and asked all countries supporting the Eritrean revolution to double their political and military aid so the revolution can face the war of annihilation being waged by Addis Ababa militarists.

ELF OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SOVIET SUPPLIES TO ETHIOPIA

JN091801Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1625 GMT 9 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 June--Mohamed Osman Abubaker, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces and its representative in the gulf states, has declared that the Soviet Union recently supplied Ethiopia with 50 MIG-21 and MIG-22 type planes and 400 new tanks.

Abubaker told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that Osman Saleh Sabbe, the chairman of the front's Executive Committee, recently made a tour of Western Europe and Yugoslavia to persuade these countries to back the Eritrean question when it is raised in the next UN session in September. Abubaker said that he received a report today indicating that Sabbe's tour was a success and that he will inform the UAE officials of its outcome.

Abubaker, who is currently visiting the UAE, said that the front will raise the Eritrean question before the African summit conference which is scheduled to meet in July in Khartoum and that front delegations are currently touring Arab, African, Asian and European countries to gain their support.

Abubaker said that Ethiopia has massed some 30,000 fighters to break the siege around the capital city of Asmara and the Port of Assab and 10,000 others in the town of (Alamra) on the border with Sudan.

Abubaker rejected the idea of autonomy or a federation with Ethiopia, saying that the front's position is clear; it is complete independence from Ethiopia. Abubaker accused Ethiopia of trying to create alliances within the Eritrean revolution by holding secret contacts with certain Eritrean elements. He said that these contacts were aborted by Mengistu himself after his return from Cuba and his decision wage a "liquidation war" against the Eritrean revolution.

SEYCHELLES

SPUP BECOMES ONLY PARTY, TAKES NEW NAME

PA100236Y Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Victoria, 9 Jun (AFP)--Friday evening the Seychelles People's Progressive Front [Front Progressiste du Peuple Seychellois--SPPF], the newly renamed Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP), declared itself the single political party of the Seychelles at the end of the Second SPUP Congress. The congress had been meeting in Victoria since last week.

This decision, unanimously made by the congress participants, was announced by President France Albert Rene, who has also been SPUP president since 1964.

The SPUP was the driving force of the coup d'etat of 5 June 1977 which deposed President James Mancham and brought President France Albert Rene to power.

SOMALIA

CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRC

LD101545Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Somali Minister for Culture and Higher Education Challe Ahmad Ashkir Botan and the delegation he was leading have arrived back in Mogadiscio after paying a visit to the PRC. Speaking to reporters from Ministry of Information and National Guidance at the airport, the minister said that during their stay in the PRC, they discussed culture and education with a number of Chinese leaders. He added that the cordial talks with the Chinese leaders ended in mutual agreement.

Challe Botan said that during their stay in the PRC, they toured various regions of the country. The minister and his delegation also visited Abu Dhabi, capital of the UAE. While in Abu Dhabi they paid a visit to the University of Abu Dhabi, in order to assess the nature of the university and explore possibilities for the establishment of relations between Abu Dhabi University and the People's University of Mogadiscio.

SIAD BARRE CALLS TRIBALISM ENEMY NUMBER ONE

LD091150Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic president, has addressed 447 social leaders from all over the country who are attending a 45-day seminar on further political and general education at (El Jalle) in Merca District. He referred to the need to strengthen the unity of the Somali people, saying it was imperative for everyone to play his part toward achieving this goal. The revolution had inherited a divided people from previous regimes. This had been brought about by the colonialists for the sake of their own interests, Challe Siad said. He added that as a result we had fallen into a state of economic and general backwardness. Challe Siad said that this was why the revolution had as its first step taken action to correct this anomaly by organizing social and political education seminars.

He said: Although we encountered numerous difficulties, we have fortunately succeeded in uniting our people as can be seen by their high morale and advancement within the 9 years since the revolution, said the president.

Challe Siad said the social leaders were the experts on the traditions, customs and culture of the Somali people and should therefore pass on their knowledge and experience for the benefit of the people. He said: As you are the social leaders of the Somali people, it behooves you to take a leading role in the development of the country and at the same time strive for justice and the unity of the people.

Referring to the changes taking place in the social systems of the world, the president said the most advanced peoples in the world freed themselves a long time ago of social ills which breed backwardness, such as tribalism. It was therefore imperative that further steps should be taken to eradicate tribalism. Challe Siad said the revolution had realized that tribalism was our people's enemy number one and had introduced laws to eradicate it. Challe Siad cited the example of the old laws on grazing and water and the difficulties that the people suffered as a result of this evil.

WSLF CLAIMS ATTACK ON 'CUBAN' BASE INFLECTS LOSSES

LD111526Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The freedom fighter of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] on June 5 attacked the Cuban base in Jijiga and inflicted heavy losses. On the same day, the gallant freedom fighters of the WSLF also launched an attack on the allied troops based at (Kebri Bayah) and (Alamale) in Jijiga region. The freedom fighters inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in terms of men and material. The report which was published in today's DANAB, the official mouthpiece of the WSLF, further adds that on the 7th of this month, the gallant freedom fighters of the WSLF inflicted irretrievable losses on the troops of the unholy alliance in a bitter and fierce encounter around Kalafo town. The report also adds that enemy troops stationed on the hill known as (Galwein) were forced to pull out, being unable to withstand the freedom fighters' fire.

SPOKESMAN DENIES SOMALI REGULARS FIGHTING IN OGADEN.

LD091224Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of the Somali Democratic Republic today described as baseless and without foundation reports alleging that Somali regular forces, having changed uniforms for civilian dress, are now fighting in the Western Somali and Abo territories which are under Abyssinian colonialism. The spokesman said this naked lie had been propagated by certain newspapers with ulterior motives, dismayed by the continuing successes of the freedom fighters. The spokesman added that this lie is connected with the cheap propaganda which is always spread by the Abyssinian regime about the struggle of the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo to regain their rights and self-determination, while trying to hide from the world the real truth of the situation.

TANZANIA

PAPER QUESTIONS USE OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN AFRICA

PA111424Y Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 11 (AFP)--The Tanzanian Government-owned SUNDAY NEWS today called the role of the French soldiers recently sent to Zaire "a crusade for the interests of the capitalist world."

French capitalists particularly were trying to replace their Belgian counterparts in the "exploitation of the rich resources" of Zaire's southern Shaba Province, the paper said.

In a comment on the use of 18 giant American transport planes for logistics support for troops fighting the recent invasion of Shaba, the paper added that Africa had believed when President Jimmy Carter took over, American power would not (?be) used "to prop up racist regimes." Recent statements by Mr Carter had helped to remove anxiety in South Africa and Rhodesia caused by his earlier statements, the paper said.

"Now the racist rulers of southern Africa have reason to believe that in the struggle to maintain domination of Africans, the West will remain on their side," it commented.

The paper said Russians, Cubans and Chinese were "playing an increasing role in the affairs of Africa," invited by respective African countries, but it would be "very naive" to believe they were in Africa merely as an expression of proletarian internationalism.

"All countries, communist and non-communist, have national interests to protect and foster," the SUNDAY NEWS commented.

It was absurd to view the struggle for freedom in Africa as "primarily the result of Soviet and Cuban troops," when it should be abundantly clear it was the "unfinished business of nationalist forces," it added.

The paper asked how intelligent people could really believe that the people of Zaire were content with their lot, and that the perennial uprising in Shaba Province as well as the smouldering struggle elsewhere in Zaire were the work of communist agitators from the Soviet Union and Cuba.

GABON

BONGO SAYS FROLINAT LEADER MET CHAD MINISTER

PA111430Y Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, June 11 (AFP)--Abba Siddick, one of the leaders of the Chad liberation movement FROLINAT, recently met Chad Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonel Abdel Kader Kamougue, Gabonese President Omar Bongo disclosed today.

He told AFP that the meeting, early last week, had been at his initiative, and marked the third visit to the Gabonese capital of Mr. Siddick. The visits were aimed at achieving national reconciliation in Chad, he added.

President Bongo, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, refused to speculate on the possibility of a meeting between the Chad Government and other FROLINAT leaders, including Goukouni Queddi who is leading the rebellion against Ndjamen.

ZAIRE

AZAP: MOBUTU INTERVIEWED BY BELGIAN, U.S. PRESS

LD100356Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] From now on I am going to take direct charge of matters myself in order to reinforce security in Shaba, since the wealth of that part of the country is much coveted by the Russians, Cubans and East Germans.

This was said today by Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Movement for the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, in two long interviews he gave successively to the Belgian and U.S. press.

Recalling other measures taken to guarantee security in Shaba, General Mobutu said that the current presence of African forces in Shaba would not be maintained for very long, since the situation created in the southeast of the country was an affair for Zairians themselves. He said that steps had already been taken to deploy Zairian elite units to replace foreign forces.

In this connection, Belgian instructors would soon train a 12,000-man infantry division. At the same time the French were going to speed up the training of a 3,000-man airborne brigade. They would simultaneously train two other battalions like the 311th, which recently liberated the Kolwezi airport from the rebels.

Morocco has also provided Zaire with military instructors.

Speaking about the probabilities of a third attack against Shaba by the rebels, he said "never two without three." He said that the Shaba problem is a question of envy and covetousness by Russians and Cubans who want to get hold of the riches. No one, however, can predict when and how the third attack will be carried out.

As a matter of fact, General Mobutu indicated that during last year's occupation of the southeast of Shaba, rebels took with them during their flight, four wagons containing magnesium which they sold to the East Germans. The latter gave them, in turn, arms and ammunition.

Just before the aggression, Mbumba signed agreements with his masters in order to give them cobalt, zinc and magnesium. But the rebels were not able to fulfill their intentions following Western intervention. The West was aware of their agreements.

Now the Zairian Armed Forces General Staff must do everything to prevent this attack from taking place.

On the subject of Cuban involvement in the events in Kolwezi, General Mobutu recalled the revelations made by rebel Muteba to the BBC in Mwinilunga, in Zambia. According to revelations in order to attack Zaire, 6,000 rebels had entered Zambia; 4,000 attacked Kolwezi and 2,000 went against Mutshatsha. The rebels had been trained in Angola for 6 months by 70 Cuban instructors, led by a general called Jose.

Also, up to the morning of the day when French paratroopers were dropped on Kolwezi, a Cuban mechanized unit was still moving about in the town. A Belgian subject, an eyewitness of the incident, has already written a detailed report for a highranking Belgian authority, a copy of which has been supplied to the MPR president-founder. All these facts were also obtained from documents found on rebels killed on the front.

General Mobutu also pointed to tubular casings (?found) by the U.S. secret service [as received] bearing the Ak-47 mark, which proves that the casings the rebels are using are from Eastern countries.

On the subject of the Zairian Army, he said that it was not totally to blame because, apart from the Kolwezi defense force which had slackened, in all other parts Zairian soldiers behaved well.

The Nzila hydro-electrical dam near Kolwezi and the bridge on Lwalaba never fell. The airport of Kolwezi was liberated by the Zairian Armed Forces. Soldiers of the 311th Battalion were dropped on the local headquarters 48 hours before the arrival of the regiment of French paratroopers. The four C-130 aircraft used to drop French equipment, their crews and paratroopers, were all Zairian.

The entire reinforced military force along the border with Angola fulfilled its mission as it was supposed to. It is because of this that the enemies passed through Zambia from where Zaire had no reason to expect an attack.

On the problems of pillaging, he said that pillaging had been committed during the occupation of Kolwezi by the rebels. This excludes the possibility that they might have been the fault of the members of the Zairian Armed Forces. The rebels, however, during their heinous crimes, dressed themselves up in Kamanyola battledress which they found in the place and they went around shouting "Mobutu oye" in order to create confusion.

Speaking about relations between Luanda and Kinshasa, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko said that the whole world believes it is necessary that Angola be repaid in kind by arming and training the opponents of its regime and refugees in Zaire. He said that he himself had not made a decision.

Speaking about this issue, he said that reconciliation between Angola and Zaire was not possible at the moment.

On Zambia, the MPR president-founder realized that the rebels had used one corner of the Zambian territory which is not controlled by President Kaunda. However, the Zambian head of state, whose attention up to now had been drawn by the situation in its borders with Rhodesia, promised in Lubumbashi to patrol more of the northern border.

The MPR president-founder has denied having offered something to the king of Morocco to have him send his forces to Zaire. "It is solely African solidarity which made King Hassan II act, he said before stressing the ties of friendship and fraternity which link them personally to the Moroccan king as well as the ties between the Moroccan and Zairian peoples.

Talking about economic problems, Citizen Mobutu said that these problems had been complicated following the closure of export routes to the sea and also by the fall of prices of certain export products such as copper.

He stressed the need for the "Mobutu Plan." This means the resumption of the mining activities in Kolwezi.

"I am proud of what the eight Zairian engineers were able to do in Kolwezi without the aid of foreign expatriates. We must take account of the fact that they need to be supported," he added before saying that, however, "Zaire does not force anyone to come back because we did not force anybody to leave."

On the subject of the anxiety expressed by whites, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko spoke to calm them because those who had massacred innocent people in Kolwezi had come from the outside. The army will continue its mission of protecting people and their goods just as before the aggression against the Shaba region.

Questioned on certain shortcomings found in certain sectors of public administration, the MPR president-founder explained that this is understandable due to [word indistinct] the youth of the country and [words indistinct].

He nevertheless said that every time he finds (?civilian) or military shortcomings he will not hesitate to deal severely.

To journalists who asked him if other governments had already made conditions for helping the country's economic recovery, he said: "I shall never accept aid accompanied by conditions which (?restrict) the independence and freedom of my country." He continued: "Friendship does not imply that the one who helps should dictate orders to his partner before helping him. This would be imperialism."

He said the West has always been committing errors in this field in its diplomacy in Africa, and this is considered as interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The MPR president-founder said in this connection that the differences with Belgium due to its attitude during the Shaba conflict can be forgotten provided people in Brussels are doing their part. In fact, every time (?somebody) wants to do something against Zaire and its leader, it is in Brussels that every facility is given to him, Citizen Mobutu said in conclusion, quoting some typical examples.

MOROCCANS DELAY IN ZAIRE; USSR GENERALS IN ANGOLA

TA101448Y Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 10 Jun 78 TA

[By Noel Lorthiois]

[Text] Lubumbashi, Zaire, 10 June--Moroccan troops are awaiting the arrival of other African forces before taking up positions in Shaba Province, which causes some misunderstanding regarding the relief of French and Belgian paratroops here. French and Belgian military authorities hoped the Moroccans would be deployed rapidly, stationing themselves exactly at the strategic points held by French and Belgian troops since their intervention in this southern province of Zaire. French officials specifically believed that a first Moroccan contingent would go to Kolwezi last Wednesday or Thursday to relieve the French legionnaires stationed there. But such was not the case.

"We are adults and we have our own plan," the commander of Moroccan troops in Shaba, Colonel Abdelkader Loubaris, told AFP. He described the mission of his troops as "fundamentally different" from that of the French-Belgian force, whose main goal, he said, had been "to permit the evacuation of Europeans from Kolwezi" in a "punching" operation. Moroccan troops were to be deployed through the entire region, spaced out over the terrain, supporting the Zairese Armed Forces and assuring the protection of the "active population, Africans as well as expatriates," Col Loubaris said. Moroccan troops had other reasons, too, for wanting to await the arrival of other African contingents, observers said, recalling that King Hassan II of Morocco had said several times that he wanted his troops to act within the framework of an inter-African force. King Hassan is determined to avoid being accused of carrying out a specifically Moroccan intervention, as he was from some quarters after last year's war in Shaba, observers said. In spite of uncertainty, most sources at the French command post here predicted that French troops would leave Shaba "by June 15 at the latest."

Meanwhile today, in a communique released in Paris, the Angolan National Liberation Front affirmed that 12 Soviet generals had been operating in Angola for several months replacing Cuban officers that the Kremlin found "less combative." The front named the generals and said there were "Soviet forces" in some 12 places in Angola, with most of the generals based in "regions bordering on Zaire."

"Moscow's expansionist aims" could be read in that fact, the communique said.

The front also said six Soviet warships had unloaded heavy arms at San Antonio do Zaire, at the mouth of the Zaire River in the extreme northwest of Angola, in preparation for a general offensive against the national liberation front.

CONGOLESE FRONT DENIES MBUMBA WOUNDED AT KOLWEZI

OW102337Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2333 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, June 10 (AFP)--The Congolese National Liberation Front (CNLF) today denied that its leader, General Nathaniel Mbumba, had been wounded in fighting at Kolwezi during last month's invasion of Zaire's southern province of Shaba. The Zairese News Agency AZAP recently reported that Gen Mbumba was being treated by Soviet doctors in Luanda, capital of Angola, from where the invasion was launched. In a communique published here the CNLF said its leader was safe and well and directing guerrilla activity in Zaire. It gave no other details.

GUINEA-BISSAU

GUINEA-BISSAU WILLING TO HOST NETO-EANES MEETING

LD111156Y Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Guinea-Bissau's State Commissariat of Foreign Affairs would not confirm reports that Bissau has already been agreed upon as the venue for the announced meeting between presidents Ramalho Eanes and Agostinho Neto of Angola. However, the commissariat expressed Guinea-Bissau's willingness to welcome the two presidents.

A well-informed source in Bissau stated the date and place of the meeting--which Ramalho Eanes has insisted should be set by Agostinho Neto--were the subject of a message from the Angolan leader to the Portuguese president conveyed through Angola's first ambassador to Lisbon, Adriano Sebastiao.

The active role of Luis Cabral, president of Guinea-Bissau, in promoting the Eanes-Neto meeting leads observers to believe Guinea-Bissau remains the most likely prospective venue.

NIGERIA

OBASANJO, POLAND'S JABLONSKI ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

For Warsaw Domestic Service coverage of the Polish-Nigerian communique issued following the visit to Poland by Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, see the Poland section of the 12 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SENEGAL

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER HEDI NOUIRA ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA111649Y Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, Jun 11 (AFP)--Tunisia's Premier Hedi Nouira arrived here today for a 5-day official visit to Senegal.

He will meet later today with Senegalese Premier Abdou Diouf, who invited him on his first visit to this country.

TOGO

TROOPS DEPART LOME FOR LUBUMBASHI, ZAIRE

PA111836Y Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lome, Jun 11 (AFP)--A first contingent of 135 Togolese infantrymen left today for Lubumbashi to join the African intervention force in Zaire's Shaba Province, reliable sources said here. They will be followed shortly by an airlift of Togolese military equipment.

The infantrymen may be followed also by a second Togolese Army detachment, bringing the number of Togolese troops in Shaba to more than 300, the sources said.

ANGOLA

NETO COMMENTS ON SHABA AFFAIR, DENIES INVOLVEMENT

LD101514Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text of speech to the nation by Angolan President Agostinho Neto on 9 June--recorded]

[Text] Compatriots and comrades: The rebellion in the Zairian province of Shaba took place shortly after the UN Security Council condemned the barbaric South African attack on certain regions of Angola. In view of this event, Africa and the world temporarily forgot the continent's liberation struggles and the existence of racist and fascist South Africa.

The South African attack did not move any Western country to give military support to Angola, nor did it move the African countries which have set up a military force for the defense of the Zairian regime, thus paving the way for the division of the OAU and Africa and preventing the manifestation of solidarity with the struggling peoples.

The intervention of all these countries in Zaire's internal problems is a challenge to the whole of Africa, which needs unity for its total liberation and progress.

The fact that there are Zairians who have been in the People's Republic of Angola for many years and who fought for Tshombe led to the immediate orchestration of a new attack on our country. Indeed, the continuous attacks on Angola date back to the days before independence when Zairian regulars and European mercenaries infiltrated into Angola to help the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) seize power. They also date back to the days when regular South African troops invaded Angola in an attempt to bring the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to power.

These aggressive and reactionary forces were repulsed by the people of Angola with the help of our friends and allies in the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries.

Nevertheless, from the across the borders in the north and south armed counterrevolutionary Angolans and mercenaries continue to infiltrate for another attempt to destabilize Angola. From Zaire, elements of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), the FNLA and UNITA continue to infiltrate to murder elements of the population and destroy bridges, roads and houses along the northern and southern frontiers.

Following this, it was decided to call for a second Shaba war to which the People's Republic of Angola contributed nothing. However, it is a well-known fact that there are Zairian refugees in our country, and this led us to take a defensive stand against the false accusations leveled at our country.

The Angolan State never trained nor equipped any army. It never organized any expedition against Zaire. Our Soviet and Cuban allies did not intervene in any way on Angolan territory to foment rebellion in Zaire.

Nevertheless, measures were taken to demonstrate the desire which has always encouraged us to maintain normal, friendly relations with our neighbors. Accordingly, formal guarantees of protection were given to people of Belgian, French and other nationalities who might have chosen to pass through Angola on their way back home. No European from Shaba, however, crossed the Angolan frontier.

Other measures were also taken. We welcomed over a hundred wounded Zairians to our health centers who came seeking medical help. Furthermore, long before the Zaire rebellion, it was decided to transfer from our Shaba border areas about 250,000 refugees in the provinces of Lunda and Moxico.

The wounded and all those coming (?from) Zaire will be transferred to refugee camps far from the border, if, that is, they wish to continue living in our country.

Those coming from Zaire with weapons will be systematically disarmed and taken to the refugee camps. Nevertheless, the People's Republic of Angola guarantees the right of asylum.

In this way we hope to allay the apprehensions of the Zairian Government as far as attacks from Angola are concerned, and I wish to use this opportunity to appeal to Zaire to also withdraw from our borders the FNLA and UNITA gangsters who constantly attack our country with the knowledge of the authorities of the neighboring country.

The People's Republic of Angola does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, whether their regimes are legitimate or not. Thus it proves its desire for relations of friendship between Angola and Zaire are necessary for the peace and development of this region of Africa.

Compatriots and comrades, we cannot be indifferent to the concentration of military forces along our borders. However, we shall defend the principles of continuing to follow the course which suits us best and to choose our own friends. If a new attack is launched, our people will know how to respond to it. If it does not materialize, we will continue to pursue the objective of peaceful cooperation.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

FRONTLINE LEADERS MEET IN LUANDA FOR NAMIBIA TALKS

TA101411Y Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 10 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Luanda, June 10 (AFP)--Angolan President Agostinho Neto and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma welcomed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda when they arrived today from Lusaka, Zambia, to attend a two-day summit of southern African "frontline" states on Namibia (South-West Africa).

The frontline states are Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. Their heads of state or top officials are here to discuss with SWAPO--the South-West African People's Organization--possible resumption of talks with Western nations on Western plans to settle the Namibian problem.

South Africa has accepted proposals by the Western nations--Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States--but SWAPO refused further talks after South African Armed Forces last month attacked a SWAPO camp in Angola.

Botswana is represented at the summit by its Vice President Quett Masire and Mozambique by the Minister of Planning Marcelino dos Santos.

Support for SWAPO Reaffirmed

PA111508Y Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 11 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Luanda, June 11 (AFP)--The five frontline African states confronting South Africa-ruled Namibia today ended their summit meeting here by reaffirming their total support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia's main liberation group. Leaders of Tanzania, Zambia and Angola along with representatives of Botswana and Mozambique also expressed deep concern over the latest plots by the "racist regime" in Pretoria to dismember Namibia by annexing the Namibian enclave of Walvis Bay. The meeting, attended by SWAPO, produced a final communique reaffirming Namibia's territorial integrity, and stressing that Walvis Bay is an integral part of that territory. The five states called on the United Nations Security Council to take appropriate measures to safeguard Namibia's territorial integrity by returning Walvis Bay to Namibia shortly. They urged that any attempt by Pretoria to use Walvis Bay to "undermine Namibia's independence" be regarded by the UN Security Council as a threat to international peace and security. They also demanded that South African troops still stationed in Namibia be deployed in a manner which would prevent them from being used to intimidate or crack down on the Namibian people or to attack neighboring states. The five frontline states also took note of Pretoria's use of its bases in northern Namibia to carry out acts of aggression against the Namibian people and Namibia's neighboring states, a reference to the South African raid on a SWAPO base in southern Angola early last month.

UNITA CLAIMS MORE CUBANS ARRIVING IN ANGOLA

LD101057Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) movement reports that 1,000 more Cubans have arrived in Angola to join the 5,000 Cubans aiding MPLA government forces in the new attacks against territory held by UNITA forces. The UNITA London representative says that according to his military intelligence, various actions in Angola could be the prelude to fresh Cuban attacks into neighboring Shaba Province of Zaire in support of Katangese rebels. The UNITA representative says that the Cubans have killed up to 2,000 civilians in bombing raids, with guerrilla tactics, being unable to fight conventionally against the sophisticated Soviet equipment used by the Cubans. He said that the Cuban reinforcements had arrived at Silva Porto in the Bie Province of Central Angola on Wednesday.

COMORO ISLANDS

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NORMALIZATION TALKS IN PARIS

PA091513Y Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, June 9 (AFP)--A delegation from the Comoro Islands left Moroni today for Paris where it was due to have preliminary talks on normalising relations with the former colonial power, Radio Madagascar reported here, quoting Radio Comores.

The radio said the delegation of top officials would prepare for the forthcoming visit to Paris by the two co-presidents of the islands' Political-Military Directorate, Mohamed Ahmed and Ahmed Abdullah.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS, U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

06

50